

Guideline for Minority Cell



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AKS University, Satna

Guidelines for Minority Cell

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AKS University, Satna

Guidelines for Minority Cell

Preamble

The university's Minority Cell was founded in 2012 with the aim of empowering the university's minority communities. "Every student has the right to an education," and in accordance with this, our university is eager to meet the cultural and educational needs of the minority population in addition to those of other castes, creeds, and nationalities. In essence, the Minority Cell supports the academic growth of minority students, such as Christians, Muslims, Buddhists, Jainites, and others.

Objectives

- To guarantee equal access to education for minorities.
- To inform minority students about the various scholarship opportunities that the State Government and UGC offer.
- To help students from underrepresented groups get financial aid from other sources, such as the government.
- To execute supplementary actions targeted at achieving the objectives set forth by the Indian government and the UGC.
- To guarantee that every one of these students has access to a safe space.
- To encourage participation in career orientation activities that will provide students with the knowledge and abilities necessary to choose a profession.
- To provide therapy for emotional emergencies arising from any event that takes place on campus as soon as possible.
- As stipulated by the Indian Constitution, to guarantee protection and reservations.

Scope of the Cell

- The Minority Cell is instrumental in providing assistance to the students of minority communities.
- The Cell organizes special programmes such as coaching for entry into Government Service,



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Coaching for NET-SET examination.

- The Cell provides Counseling, Career Guidance, Training Programmes, to help the minority students to improve Employability Skills and Life Skills.

Nature of Activities of the Cell

- Compiling information and reports from State Government and UGC orders about many aspects of education, such as employment of minority students.
- The State Government and UGC make circular decisions about different scholarship initiatives.
- Talk to the students and motivate them to plan their futures more effectively.
- The Cell is committed to helping minority students by providing a range of services, including counselling, classes that prepare them for professional and employment prospects, personality development, and communication skill development.
- In an effort to guarantee that the educational system succeeds in raising pupils to a level that is both quantitatively and qualitatively equal to that of the general population, the Cell is actively involved in organising and resolving issues relating to coaching conduct and other measures.

Composition of Minority Cell:

The Vice Chancellor will establish the Minority Cell Committee. The committee will consist of one member appointed as the Convener by the Vice Chancellor, along with two teaching staff members, and one non-teaching staff member, all of whom must belong to the minority class.

Refence: Guidelines for Scheme of Equal Opportunity Centre for Colleges XII Plan (2012-2017

Guidelines
for
Scheme of Equal Opportunity Centre for Colleges
XII Plan (2012-2017)



University Grants Commission

Bahadurshah Zafar Marg

New Delhi – 110 002

UGC Website: www.ugc.ac.in

Equal Opportunity Centre in Colleges.

1. Introduction

India is a country of diversity. It is a hub of different religions, castes and cultures. However, the Indian society is characterized by a highly entrenched system of social stratification. It is these social inequalities that created the barriers of denial of access to materials, cultural and educational resources to the disadvantaged groups of society. These disadvantaged groups are SCs, STs, women, OBC (non-creamy layer), minorities and physically challenged persons. It is clear from the demographic factors that a large section of population of our country is still disadvantaged and marginalized.

Rigid compartmentalized caste system forced SCs to be socially deprived to render services without any claim on returns. The deprivation of dignity, identity and rights resulted in their dehumanization and humiliation. The toils and tears of STs were not very different from those of SCs. The STs were isolated, neglected and exploited. Both SCs and STs continue to suffer from social disabilities even today.

Women, victims of the past traditions and customs of the Indian society, were considered to be unequal and inferior. Even today women are being oppressed. Since gender disparity is known to lead to serious social imbalance, it is essential to neutralize these distortions of the past. The minorities including Muslims, Sikhs,

Christians, Buddhists and others, collectively constitute about 19% of the Indian population. The recent report of the Prime Minister's High Level Committee on the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community of India has clearly indicated that the Muslim community exhibits deficits and deprivation in practically all dimensions of development. The same may be true with some variation in case of the other minorities. The physically challenged persons deserve due place and attention in the demographic setup of the nation. To ensure the same, the Parliament has passed the Act called the Person with Disabilities (Equal opportunities, Protection of Right and Full Participation) Act 1995.

On achieving independence, the nation took a conscious decision to undo the social and historic wrongs. For eradication of social disparities, various provisions were made in the Indian Constitution. Our Constitution enshrined democratization as one of the main objectives of education and anticipated the democratic expansion of education to serve social and economic upward mobility.

The Indian education system seems to have been oriented only to meet the requirement of one-third of the population, ignoring the interest of the rest. Indeed, historically education was confined to certain sections of the society and did exclude large sections of the population, making it highly undemocratic in matters of access. This exclusion in education created ever expanding disparities that adversely affected the disadvantaged groups of the society.

Since higher education is a tool for social and economic equality, the UGC has been addressing national concerns of access, equality, while ensuring the standard of quality and relevance of education by implementing policies of the Government of India and promoting several schemes

and programmes for the disadvantaged groups that would help in eliminating social disparities.

India is potentially rich in human resources. To harvest the same and make the present education system inclusive, the degree of democratization of higher education has to be increased to a large extent. Further colleges should become more responsive to the needs and constraints of the disadvantaged social groups. Therefore, the UGC has planned to establish Equal Opportunity Centres in colleges.

2. Aims and Objectives

To oversee the effective implementation of policies and programmes for disadvantaged groups, to provide guidance and counselling with respect to academic, financial, social and other matters and to enhance the diversity within the campus.

3. Functions

- i. To ensure equity and equal opportunity to the community at large in the college and bring about social inclusion.
- ii. To enhance the diversity among the students, teaching and non-teaching staff population and at the same time eliminate the perception of discrimination.
- iii. To create a socially congenial atmosphere for academic interaction and for the growth of healthy interpersonal relationships among the students coming from various social backgrounds.
- iv. To make efforts to sensitize the academic community regarding the problems associated with social exclusion as well as aspirations of the marginalized communities.
- v. To help individuals or a group of students belonging to the disadvantaged section of society to contain the problems related to discrimination.
- vi. To look into the grievances of the weaker section of society and suggest amicable solution to their problems.
- vii. To disseminate the information related to schemes and programmes for the welfare of the socially weaker section as well as notifications/memoranda, office orders of the Government, or other related agencies/organizations issued from time to time.
- viii. To prepare barrier free formalities/procedures for admission/ registration of students belonging to the disadvantaged groups of society.
- ix. To establish coordination with the Government and other agencies/organizations to mobilize academic and financial resources to provide assistance to students of the disadvantaged groups.
- x. To organize periodic meetings to monitor the progress of different schemes. 28
- xi. To adopt measures to ensure due share of utilization by SC/ST in admissions, recruitments (teaching and non-teaching posts) and to improve their performances.
- xii. To sensitize the college on the problems of SC/ST and other disadvantaged groups.

4. Advisory Committee

There shall be an Advisory Committee with the Principal as Chairperson and three other members including an Adviser, to review the implementation of various schemes and programmes for the welfare of the disadvantaged and marginalized groups of the society and

other related activities undertaken by the college as well as implementation of reservation policy in admission and recruitment for SC, ST, PH, OBC (non-creamy layer) and others, if any. The Committee should meet at least once in four months and action taken on decisions are to be reviewed in the subsequent meetings. The Principal shall nominate one of the teachers, who has an innate interest in the welfare of the disadvantaged social groups, as an Adviser

(a) The Adviser in the college shall:

- i. oversee/monitor various welfare schemes/ programmes sponsored by the Government of India/State Government, UGC or any agency/ organization as well as those devised by the college/affiliating university for the disadvantaged groups for their effective implementation
- ii. be responsible for the effective functioning of SC/ST Cell and other such Cells/Centres dealing with the problems of different socially disadvantaged groups.
- iii. convene the meetings of incharge of other Committees/Programmes dealing with social issues such as Gender Sensitization Committee against sexual harassment (GSCASH), National Service Schemes (NSS) etc. to review their activities.
- iv. The Advisor shall submit the progress/review report to the Principal. The Coordinators of SC/ST Cell, Remedial Coaching and other schemes/ Women's Study Centre, Population Education Cell etc. shall be closely associated with the Equal Opportunity Centre. 29

5. Eligibility Conditions

Assistance under this scheme will be provided to all Colleges which have been included under Sections 2(f) and 12B of the UGC Act, 1956.

6. Nature of Assistance

The UGC shall provide financial assistance to meet contingency expenditure, expenditure for organizing meetings and honorarium to the Advisor, as given below:

- 1) Assistance to the Postgraduate Colleges and Undergraduate Colleges to the tune of Rs.50, 000/- and Rs.30,000/- per annum respectively. The honorarium for the Advisor shall be at the rate of Rs.1000/- per month.
- 2) Rs.25, 000/- per annum to organize a short-term course on positive discrimination of SC and ST for national development at the beginning of every academic session for newly enrolled students. At the end of the programme, the students may be asked to write a summary of what they have learnt and a certificate may be issued to them.

7. Procedure of Release of Grant

The first year's grant will be released after approval. The release of further grant would be based on the utilization of earlier grant.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
New Delhi

PRESCRIBED FORMAT FOR GETTING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY CENTRE OF COLLEGES DURING XII PLAN PERIOD.

1. Name of the College :
2. Address of the College :
Phone No.Fax No.E-Mail
3. Name of the University its Affiliated to :
4. Whether the College falls under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act :
5. Whether the College is Located under SC/ST/Minority concentrated District.
6. Whether receiving Non-plan/
Plan Grant from UGC/State Govt. :
(please indicate)

7. Bank Details :

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Name of Account Holder With Complete Contact Address, Telephone Number and Email. | |
| 2. | Bank Name | |
| 3. | Branch Name With Complete Address, Telephone Number And Email | |
| 4. | Whether The Branch is Computerised? | |
| 5. | Whether the Branch is RTGS Enabled? If Yes, Then What is the Branch's IFSC Code | |
| 6. | Whether the Branch Also NEFT Enabled? | |
| 7. | Type of Bank Account (SB/Current/Cash Credit) | |
| 8. | Complete Bank Account Number (Latest) | |
| 9. | MICR Code of Bank | |

8. Need and justification of the proposal
(Please attach separate sheet giving full justification)

Signature:

Principal
With Seal

Statement of Expenditure

Proforma for statement of expenditure incurred under the scheme of introduction of Equal Opportunity Centre in Colleges.

1. Name of the Colleges _____
2. Number and dated UGC approval: No. F. _____ dated _____
3. Period to which the accounts related: w.e.f _____ to _____
4. Details of actual expenditure incurred.

| Items | Allocation Approved | Expenditure Incurred |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Honorarium to the advisor. | | |
| 2. Organizing Meetings. | | |
| 3. Contingency. | | |
| 4. Organize short term courses. | | |

Signature:

Principal
(Seal)

UTILIZATION CERTIFICATE

Certified that the grant of Rs. _____
(Rupees _____) Sanctioned
to _____

by University Grants Commission vide its letter
No. _____ dated _____ towards

_____ has been utilized
for the purpose for which it was sanctioned and in accordance with the terms
and conditions as laid down by the Commission. The university/college has
also utilized the amount of Rs. _____

as interest earned on the University Grants Commission grant.

If, as a result of check or audit objection, some irregularity is noticed at a later
stage, action will be taken to refund or regularize the objected amount.

Signature: _____ Signature: _____ Signature: _____

Registrar/Principal (Finance Officer) Chartered Accountant/Govt.
Auditor

(Seal) _____ (Seal) _____ (Seal) _____

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